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Country programme document**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Bosnia and Herzegovina is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comments. The Executive Board is requested to approve the aggregate indicative budget of $4,270,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $25,730,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2015 to 2019.

* E/ICEF/2014/14.

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on a draft version that was shared with them 12 weeks before the 2014 second regular session of the Executive Board.

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Programme rationale

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina is an **upper-middle-income country and potential candidate for membership in the European Union (EU)**. The country is highly decentralized, with most government functions delegated to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (which has 10 cantonal governments), Republika Srpska and District of Brcko, as per the structure defined in the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina.[1] Governance issues in a complex structure and economic crisis have slowed the pace of reforms, and important challenges remain for the equitable realization of the rights of all children.

2. One of the most critical issues is the fact that **more than half of the population (58 per cent) is poor or socially excluded and at risk of poverty or exclusion**[2]. This is expected to increase after the unprecedented floods that hit Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 2014. The situation is particularly difficult for vulnerable families and children: children with disabilities; children of minorities, including Roma; and children in impoverished communities.[3] With UNICEF support, social protection and inclusion systems have been strengthened and 23 per cent of the country's municipalities have established special services for the most vulnerable children and families. These include day-care services for children with disabilities and mobile outreach teams for out-of-school Roma and rural children.[4] However, challenges persist. The main bottlenecks include inefficient targeting of social assistance (only one quarter of poor people are reached), as pointed out by the Committee on the Rights of the Child;[5] unharmonized legislation and fragmented systems, which prevent minimum benefits from reaching all vulnerable families; increasing yet insufficient coordination mechanisms within and between sectors; lack of capacities among social workers; and limited outreach activities.

3. Attendance in **early childhood education** increased from just 6 per cent in 2006 to 13 per cent[6] in 2012, but that proportion falls to 1.5 per cent among Roma children and 2 per cent among children from the poorest quintile.[7] Through UNICEF advocacy with the Government, preschool education gained momentum, and almost half of the country's children (46 per cent)[8] have begun attending minimum preschool programmes prior to first grade, as required by the legislative framework. Initial efforts have been made to introduce systematic **early detection of developmental delays** and appropriate interventions. Remaining bottlenecks include lack of budget allocation, fees that prevent enrolment of

[1] www.ccbh.ba/public/down/USTAV_BOSNE_I_HERCEGOVINE_engl.pdf; www.ohr.int/print/?content_id=5907; www.ohr.int/const/rs/default.asp?content_id=5908

[2] William Bartlett, 'Gap analysis in the area of social protection and inclusion policies in BiH', UNICEF, 2013, p. 13, table 2.

[3] Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS4) data; Extended household budget survey (EHBS) 2011; Initiative for Better and Humane Inclusion (IBHI) Report on Poverty in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013; World Bank data; UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina, Report on the Situation of Roma children and families in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013

[4] Data gathered through programme monitoring and evaluation.

[5] http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/BIH/CO/2-4&Lang=En

[6] 14.4 per cent Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10.3 per cent Republika Srpska.

[7] MICS4, 14 male, 12.2 female; for Roma, 1.6 female, 1.4 male.

[8] UNICEF monitoring and evaluation section calculated this percentage using official government statistics: 65 per cent Republika Srpska; 37 per cent Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

vulnerable children, insufficient capacities, service providers' prejudices towards children with disabilities and Roma children, and limited implementation of inclusive curricula.

4. Another critical issue is **equity gaps in education**. While attendance is high, at 98 per cent in primary education[9] and 92 per cent in secondary education,[10] for Roma children these figures drop to 69 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. The rate is 27 per cent for Roma boys and 18 per cent for Roma girls (secondary education). As noted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in its 2012 concluding observations on Bosnia and Herzegovina, access to education remains limited for children with disabilities, and ethnic division persists.[11] The main bottlenecks preventing access to systematic, high-quality, inclusive education include data gaps; prejudice against minority ethnic groups (of which the largest is Roma) and children with disabilities; limited teacher capacities; and low demand by parents. Additionally, **unemployment** is very high, at 28 per cent[12] overall and 63 per cent among young people – evidence of a gap between the education system and the labour market.

5. With UNICEF support, a legislative framework is in place for **integrated early childhood development (IECD)**. Services have started to expand, including home visiting to reach marginalized families, which now reaches 10 per cent of Bosnia and Herzegovina municipalities,[13] with most services for the most vulnerable families. Challenges persist with early detection of developmental delays and adequate interventions. Immunization levels remain low, at 68 per cent overall[14] and a dismal 4 per cent for Roma children,[15] and equity gaps persist among children under 5 and in infant mortality and malnutrition. Bottlenecks include insufficient resources, low awareness of services among hard-to-reach population groups and a limited number of qualified staff.

6. **Juvenile offences** have fallen by approximately 10 per cent overall since 2010. The decline has been larger, 16 per cent and 30 per cent[16] respectively, in the third and fourth largest cities (Tuzla and Zenica), where the UNICEF-supported 'Justice for Children' programme was implemented. However, the Committee on the Rights of the Child continues to be concerned with insufficient alternative measures to detention and forms of rehabilitation for children in conflict with the law. It recommended the development and strengthening of systems to recognize the rights of children to express their views in relevant legal proceedings.[17] Bottlenecks for further progress include both service providers' limited capacity to ensure children have access to justice and scarce awareness among children and their families about the services available to them.

7. The Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity (TransMonEE) database[18] indicates a high rate of **children in residential care**, reaching 276 per 100,000 in 2011.

[9] 97.2 per cent Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 98.9 per cent Republika Srpska. Primary education in Bosnia and Herzegovina refers to grades 1-9.
[10] 92.0 per cent Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 91.6 per cent Republika Srpska.
[11] http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC/C/BIH/CO/2-4&Lang=En
[12] 26.4 per cent men and 30.7 per cent women, International Labour Organization 2012.
[13] IECD services are available in 15 municipalities.
[14] 67.0 per cent Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 71.6 per cent Republika Srpska.
[15] MICS4.
[16] Calculation by UNICEF monitoring and evaluation staff based on government statistics.
[17] Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, 2012, p. 8, paragraph 33. In April 2014, Republika Srpska passed an amendment to the Family Law that calls for children to participate in relevant family legal proceedings affecting them.
[18] www.transmonee.org/index.html.

Major bottlenecks to lowering this number include insufficient family support services, weak foster care systems, low awareness on alternatives to institutions and weak capacities among social workers. Only 3 per cent of the population is interested in becoming a foster caregiver,[19] and almost none want to serve in that role for children with disabilities, who represent 67 per cent[20] of all children in institutions. More than half of the country's children (55 per cent)[21] are subjected to violent discipline methods at home. In general, cases of **violence, neglect and abuse against children** are considered a family matter by the general public. Some progress has been achieved, but child protection bottlenecks remain, including limited awareness and service providers' weak capacity in detecting, reporting and addressing cases of violence.

8. As demonstrated by the May 2014 massive floods, Bosnia and Herzegovina is vulnerable to natural disasters - such as floods, landslides, extreme temperatures, earthquakes. The Bosnia and Herzegovina governments at all levels have started developing new measures needed to address the risk of floods and other natural disasters, including mitigation measures.

9. As documented in the Joint Country-Led Evaluation on Social Protection and Inclusion (SPI)[22] and an independent evaluation of the Justice for Children programme, one of the key lessons learned from the previous programme was the importance of **human rights-based cross-sectoral approaches**. Cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms at all levels were instrumental in promoting local ownership and strengthening collaboration between sectors. The strong convening power of UNICEF and its recognized ability to partner with governments and civil society, as highlighted in the midterm review, contributed to fostering this coordination, which helps in addressing the multiple deprivations faced by the most vulnerable children.

10. Another lesson learned, documented by the joint SPI evaluation and the MTR, has been the effectiveness of combining **support for system reforms with the development of robust and innovative models** that shape and operationalize policy development and legislative changes, focusing on the most vulnerable groups. To overcome the initial challenge of expansion and sustainability, the programme undertook a strategic shift to mainstream early childhood development (ECD) services into existing health services. This enabled a strong multisectoral focus and progressive scaling-up of such services. A similar strategy was adopted to expand early childhood education into primary schools, saving resources and ensuring sustainable enrolment growth.

11. Finally, the success of **capacity development programmes depends on their institutionalization**, which ensures expansion and sustainability. This finding was documented in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the Justice for Children evaluations.

Programme priorities and partnerships

[19] Knowledge, attitudes and practices survey on fostering and violence against children, UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2013.

[20] www.transmonee.org

[21] MICS4, p. 203.

[22] The Joint Country-Led Evaluation on Social Protection and Inclusion was conducted in 2011/2012, jointly with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Civil Affairs, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Republika Srpska Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Brcko District and other ministries.

12. The overall goal of the country programme is to support the efforts of Bosnia and Herzegovina to accelerate the universal realization of child rights by fostering greater social inclusion, especially of the most vulnerable and excluded children and families: children with disabilities, children of minorities, especially Roma, and children in impoverished communities. This is to be done by reducing disparities and inequities and strengthening social cohesion among groups. The programme will contribute to implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convemion on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as achievement of the post-2015 development agenda. Key priorities will include child rights monitoring, social protection, justice for children, early childhood education and young child well-being for all children, including children with disabilities and Roma children.

13. The programme will address key bottlenecks by working to (a) improve the enabling environment by facilitating cross-sectoral coordination and strengthening capacities to design, implement and budget for child-related policies and laws; (b) strengthen systems and capacities for equitable provision of quality and innovative services, especially for the most vulnerable children; and (c) enhance demand by advocating for reduced fees, demonstrating quality service provision, promoting outreach and empowering rights-holders, especially the most vulnerable families.

14. The programme will (a) facilitate a national dialogue on child-friendly social norms, including through communication for social change to trigger positive changes in behaviours and attitudes; (b) advocate as a strong and independent voice for children and adolescents; (c) help strengthen systems to monitor child rights; (d) leverage resources for children; (e) contribute to strengthening capacities to provide effective and innovative services, and facilitate the costing and assessment of policy models and programmes; (f) provide evidence-based policy advice and technical expertise; and (g) enable knowledge exchange. These core roles reflect the foundational normative principles of the human rights-based approach to development, gender mainstreaming and environmental sustainability. In addition they match the implementation strategies of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, and regional strategies.

15. The programme will also closely identify and monitor assumptions and risks for the achievement of expected results. These include political developments that could jeopardize reform processes and result in social unrest, as well as natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and extreme temperatures. UNICEF will continue to support efforts by Bosnia and Herzegovina to strengthen disaster risk reduction (DRR), response and resilience.

Child rights monitoring, social protection and inclusion

16. This programme component, which complements and supports the others, seeks to strengthen the country's capacity to monitor child rights, reduce poverty and provide inclusive access to social protection services, especially for the most disadvantaged children.

17. The programme will support effective **child rights monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**, including systematic gathering, analysis and use of disaggregated data. Priorities will comprise harmonizing social statistics data, facilitating coordination and strengthening capacities of relevant ministries, ombudspersons and the media. UNICEF will support responsible government institutions and civil society networks in reporting to

the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The programme will advocate for realization of all children's rights with equity and will promote child participation.

18. Building on progress made on reform of the **social protection and inclusion** sector, the programme will seek to reduce poverty and address equity gaps. This will be achieved through advocacy and technical assistance for legislation and policies, evidence-based budget reallocations, knowledge exchange and inclusive social protection systems. The programme will continue to promote expansion of the SPI model through system change and increased coverage at local level[23] through multisectoral commissions; vulnerability needs assessments; systematic participation of children, families and civil society; referral protocols; municipal action plans; and provision of services to the most vulnerable children.

19. This will be coupled with systematic modelling, documentation of lessons learned, sharing of best practices and costing analysis to leverage knowledge and influence laws, budgets and SPI systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Efforts will also be made to further strengthen systems and the resilience of children, families and communities so they will be better prepared to recover from the devastating May 2014 floods and to respond to other natural disasters and emergencies. Efforts will contribute to the following key results: (a) Cantons of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina have a harmonized approach to equitable minimum social benefits; (b) vulnerable children have access to enhanced inclusive services (such as day-care centres for children with disabilities) in 50 per cent of municipalities; and (c) an increased percentage of people support inclusion of children with disabilities.

Child protection and justice for children

20. This programme component focuses on strengthening child protection systems, which will contribute to realizing children's right to be free from violence, neglect and abuse, including the right to live in a family environment, as well as children's access to justice.

21. The programme will provide technical assistance to strengthen capacities and promote cross-sectoral collaboration in order to **prevent and respond to cases of violence, neglect, abuse and family separation**. Evidence-based advocacy will aim at leveraging resources to implement alternatives to institutionalization, such as foster care. It will also support transformation of existing institutions to provide services to prevent family separation, particularly for children with disabilities. UNICEF will be the independent voice for children and adolescents. It will continue to play a key convening role in promoting multisectoral child protection referral mechanisms and violence prevention programmes in at least 40 per cent of all municipalities.

22. Professional development programmes will improve the capacity of social workers in managing child protection cases. Coupled with targeted behavioural change campaigns, these efforts will contribute to (a) reducing by at least 40 per cent the number of children in institutions; (b) reducing from 68 per cent to 40 per cent the proportion of children with disabilities in residential care; and (c) increasing the percentage of municipalities implementing the guidelines on the response system in cases of violence against children.

23. Building on previous achievements in juvenile justice, the programme will strengthen **children's access to justice**. Technical assistance will be provided to increase the use of child-friendly and gender-sensitive proceedings by the police, courts and prosecutors'

[23] Criteria to select additional municipalities will include size, number of children and magnitude of vulnerability/barriers to access to services.

offices. UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of legal aid providers to assist children and their families involved in criminal, civil and administrative proceedings as part of the overall goal to increase the number of children accessing the justice system. Technical assistance, knowledge exchange and local modelling of community-based alternative and diversion measures will inform policy development and strengthen pre-service and in-service capacity development for professionals. The programme will advocate for reallocation of resources for new services, emphasizing secondary and tertiary prevention. This will contribute to an increase in (a) the number of prosecutors' offices and municipal courts applying child-friendly procedures and (b) the percentage of children in conflict with the law benefiting from diversion and alternative measures.

Inclusive quality education

24. The programme will support efforts to ensure the progressive realization of every child's right to inclusive learning through advocacy, capacity development, technical assistance and leveraging of resources. UNICEF will play a convening role in enhancing coordination across the various levels of governance and between education and other sectors.

25. In the area of **inclusive early learning**, the programme will support the continued expansion of preschool education programmes. It will use communication for social change to increase awareness on the importance of early childhood education, as well as inclusive and intercultural education. The programme will also support initiatives to increase the skills and capacities of professionals and promote adequate nutrition in preschools. At least 30 per cent of children will be enrolled in full preschool education programmes, including children with disabilities and Roma children. The programme will also support the transition from pre-primary to primary school.

26. To support the realization of **children's right to inclusive quality primary and secondary education**, the programme will address data gaps and identify invisible and excluded children. In line with the 'Call for Action on Education Equity', UNICEF will advocate for the importance of universal access and intercultural education; support inclusion of all children, particularly children from minority groups and children with disabilities; and strengthen capacities of teachers and other professionals on inclusive and intercultural education, social cohesion and equity.

27. UNICEF will also foster a dialogue on the quality of education with a focus on assessment of learning outcomes and equity gaps. Interventions will target communities with very low attendance rates. In addition, the programme will promote entrepreneurial learning in primary and secondary education through non-formal education to strengthen the skills of students and better prepare them for the labour market. It will also work to build resilience among pupils and school staff so they are better prepared for natural disasters. The main expected result will be increased attendance in primary and secondary education by Roma boys and girls (90 per cent primary and 50 per cent secondary,) and children with disabilities.

Young child well-being

28. This programme component aims at achieving equitable access to and use of quality IECD services, particularly for vulnerable and excluded families with young children, such as Roma, and families with children with developmental difficulties.

29. Building on previous **IECD achievements**, remaining bottlenecks will be addressed through the expansion of IECD and early childhood intervention (ECI) services, including home visiting. UNICEF will leverage resources to improve access to quality IECD services for children with disabilities, Roma children and children from impoverished areas. The programme will support the adoption of intersectoral IECD action plans and budgets in 80 per cent of the cantons and 35 per cent of all municipalities; professional development programmes in IECD/ECI for health, social welfare and preschool professionals; and development of parenting skills and encouragement of equal involvement of mothers and fathers. Bosnia and Herzegovina will contribute to knowledge exchange within the country and globally through research, monitoring and evaluation, which will inform policy development. As a result, at least 35,000 children up to age 5 and their families will receive quality IECD and ECI services, including home visiting. The model will be expanded through system changes.

30. **Immunization** will be supported, particularly to reduce the risk of wild polio virus,[24] by closing equity gaps and addressing remaining bottlenecks, especially those related to social norms, service outreach and surveillance systems. This work will take place in close collaboration with government authorities and the World Health Organization. UNICEF will support the country in achieving European immunization targets. It will advocate for targeted immunization programmes, especially for Roma children, and will use communication for social change to address the anti-vaccine sentiment and restore trust in immunization.

31. The country programme supports key priorities outlined in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Plan of Action for Children for 2011-2014. The results are aligned with goals and targets identified at various levels of governance. The programme contributes to government sector strategies in justice, social protection and inclusion, health, IECD, education and children without parental care. It is also in line with key legislation and policy documents such as the Bosnia and Herzegovina Disability Policy (2008), Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2011-2015), District of Brcko Development Strategy and Social Inclusion Strategy (2008-2017), Republika Srpska Juvenile Justice Law (2010), Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Juvenile Justice Act (2013), Republika Srpska Law on Social Protection, Bosnia and Herzegovina Strategy on Violence against Children (2011), Bosnia and Herzegovina Strategic Directions for the Development of Preschool Education and Care (2004), Framework Law for Preschool Education and Care (2007), Strategic Directions for the Development of Education and 2008-2015 implementing plan (2008), Framework Law for Primary and Secondary Education (2003), Bosnia and Herzegovina ECD Framework Policy (2012); Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska ECD policies (2011); Republika Srpska Health Policy 2020; and nutrition policies for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2013) and Republika Srpska (2012).

32. The new country programme derives directly from the **UNDAF 2015-2019**. It will contribute specifically to the achievement of 10 of the 13 outcomes under 4 focus areas: (1) sustainable and equitable development and employment (outcome on education and employability); (2) social inclusion (outcomes on education, social protection, child protection and health); (3) empowerment of women (outcome related to gender-based

[24] Bosnia and Herzegovina is at high risk for substantial wild polio virus transmission, as stated in the report of the 27th Meeting of the European Regional Certification Commission for Poliomyelitis Eradication, Copenhagen, 30–31 May 2013, p. 5.

violence); and (4) rule of law and human security (outcomes on justice, peacebuilding and DRR). The country programme has been developed with and will be implemented in close collaboration with other United Nations agencies.

33. The country programme is based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other relevant international instruments. It supports the 2012 concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The programme is in accordance with the EU 2020 Strategy on Social Inclusion and Strategy on Roma. It is in line with the post-2015 development agenda and the Hyogo Framework for Action. In addition, the programme contributes to the Regional Knowledge Management and Leadership Agenda of the UNICEF office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

34. The country programme will be implemented in close partnerships with ministries and other government bodies at all levels of governance in line with the mandates of relevant institutions. The focus on multisectoral coordination will continue.

35. Alliances with civil society, celebrities and the media will continue to be critical in engaging society in promoting the progressive realization of the rights of all children. Efforts will be intensified to engage with parliamentarians, ombudspersons, the academic community, human rights institutions, youth organizations, associations of parents of children with disabilities, Roma organizations, the private sector and citizens.

36. Close collaboration will continue with the EU to place children's rights on the accession agenda; with the World Bank and the United States Agency for International Development on social protection and inclusion; with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency on justice for children; and with Dubai Cares on early childhood education. The country programme will also leverage a growing diversity of partnerships to promote cooperation within the country and across countries.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child rights monitoring, social protection and inclusion	880	6 620	7 500
Child protection and justice for children	755	6 245	7 000
Inclusive quality education	880	8 120	9 000
Young child well-being	755	3 745	4 500
Cross-sectoral	1 000	1 000	2 000
Total	**4 270**	**25 730**	**30 000**

Programme and risk management

37. This country programme document outlines the UNICEF contributions to Bosnia and Herzegovina results. It serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

38. Main risks for the achievement of expected results relate to governance and accountability; safety and security in light of the fragile political situation; capacity of the country to recover from the May 2014 floods; and to funding and external stakeholder relations due to the shrinking funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mitigation measures include risk-informed planning; maintaining close relationships and partnerships with all levels of governance; establishing permanent multisectoral commissions; diversifying and leveraging funding sources; closely monitoring implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers; preventing wild poliovirus importation in collaboration with government partners and the World Health Organization; and strengthening emergency preparedness and response.

39. The United Nations country team will establish relevant mechanisms to coordinate planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. Annual or twice-yearly work plans will be developed together with government partners to operationalize the country programme. When appropriate, the work plans will be developed jointly with other United Nations country team members.

40. UNICEF will continue to consolidate strategic partnerships involving funding with the EU, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Swedish International Development Cooperation and Dubai Cares, among others. Funding opportunities for regional programmes will be explored in coordination with neighbouring countries. UNICEF will mobilize resources for joint United Nations programmes by strengthening partnerships with multi-donor trust funds, bilateral donors and other potential donors. Opportunities for partnerships with the private sector will also be explored.

Monitoring and evaluation

41. In monitoring progress towards realization of child rights, the country programme will focus on barriers and bottlenecks faced by the most disadvantaged children and families. Technical assistance to strengthen real-time monitoring systems and reporting will be provided to responsible institutions, such as the Council for Children, ministries, the statistics sector and civil society partners.

42. Baselines will be calculated using the 2011/2012 multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) and other data. Additional assessments related to child poverty and marginalized groups will be conducted to monitor trends in disparities, including in gender. The situation analysis will be regularly updated. A fully costed evaluation plan is available on the UNICEF Executive Board website. Major planned evaluations will cover ECD/ECI, education, social protection and inclusion, and justice for children. The programme will systematically track progress against planned results through mid-year and annual reviews.

43. Results are being documented as part of the Regional Knowledge Management and Leadership Agenda. The findings of independent regional multi-country evaluations will inform programming and policymaking and will contribute to cooperation among countries.

44. UNICEF will continue to strengthen performance, accountability and coherence, as called for by the United Nations General Assembly following the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, including through reporting results across agencies. In particular, UNICEF will lead the United Nations Results Group on Social Inclusion in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Bosnia and Herzegovina -UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2015-2019

Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially articles 2, 4, 5, 9, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 39, 40

National priorities: Strategic Directions for the Development of Preschool Education and Care in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH); Framework Law for Preschool Education and Care; Education Strategy of Republika Srpska (RS) 2010-2014; Law on Preschool Education in RS; Law on Primary Education of RS; Law on Secondary Education of RS; Strategic Directions for the Development of Education with the implementing plan for the period 2008-2015; Framework Law for Primary and Secondary Education in BiH; BiH Disability Policy (2008); RS Juvenile Justice Law; Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) Juvenile Justice Act; RS Law on Social Protection; Strategy for Persons with Disability in FBiH (2011-2015); RS Social Protection Strategy; Brcko District (BD) District Development Strategy and Social Inclusion Strategy, including Action Plan for Children (2008-2017); BiH ECD Framework Policy; ECD Policy in RS; ECD Policy in FBiH; Health Strategy in RS until 2020; Nutrition Policy in FBiH and RS.

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF:

Outcome 1: By 2019, access to justice, non-discrimination and equality under the rule of law is improved
Indicator 1.1: Extent to which targeted legal and policy mechanisms are implemented in accordance with international standards
Baseline: 2014 Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
Target: Number of 2014 UPR recommendations accepted and implemented by 2019
Indicator 1.2: Per cent increase in juveniles diverted from formal proceedings
Baseline: FBiH and RS: 17 correctional recommendations issued in 2012
Target: 50% increase by 2019

Outcome 2: By 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina consolidates and strengthens mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, respect for diversity and community security
Indicator 2.1: Number of children benefiting from armed violence prevention programmes
Baseline: 5,000 children (2013)
Target: additional 10,000 children (2019)

Outcome 3: By 2019, there is effective management of war remnants and strengthened prevention and responsiveness for manmade and natural disasters
Indicator 3.1: Number of policies, strategies and laws that incorporate DRR concepts at municipal, entity and state level
Baseline: Two parallel entity non-coordinated platforms for DRR (2013)
Target: Six municipalities with developed strategies and plans responding to DRR (2016); coordinated entity and state platform supported by the Ministry of Security BiH (2017)

Outcome 6: By 2019, better articulated and coordinated evidence-based employment, education and scientific policies and programmes enable greater access to productive employment and income opportunities

Indicator 6.1: Number of primary and secondary schools that provide entrepreneurial learning opportunities to students
Baseline: 30 primary schools, 50 secondary schools (2013)
Target: 300 primary schools, 200 secondary schools (2019)

Outcome 7: By 2019, all children and young people, including children with disabilities (CwD) and Roma children, benefit from education tailored to their needs and abilities
Indicator 7.1: Net attendance rate of all children, CwD and Roma children for primary and secondary education
Baseline: BiH: 97.6% primary (97.7% male, 97.6% female); 91.8% secondary (90.4% male, 93.1% female); Roma: 69.3% primary (70.9% male, 67.8% female); 22.6% secondary (26.6% male,18% female); CwD: 0.4% primary (2007)
Target: BiH: Primary, 100%; secondary, 95%; Roma: primary, 90%; secondary, 50% (2019); CwD: target to be determined in 2014
Indicator 7.2: Transition rate to secondary education for children, CwD and Roma children
Baseline: BiH: 96.9%; Roma: 71%; CwD: NA (study to be conducted in 2014)
Target: BIH: 100%; Roma: 90% (2019); CwD: target to be determined in 2014
Indicator 7.3: Number of primary and secondary schools where each identified child with disability learns according to an individualized program/curriculum tailored to his/her needs and abilities
Baseline: N/A
Target: At least 30% of schools in BiH (2019)

Outcome 8: By 2019, enrolment in preschool education for all children, including Roma children and children with disabilities, is increased
Indicator 8.1: Per cent of children enrolled in preschool
Baseline: BIH: 13% (12.2% male, 14% female); Roma: 1.5% (1.4% male, 1.6% female); CwD: N/A (study to be conducted in 2014)
Target: BiH: 30%; Roma: 10%; CwD: 2% (2019)

Outcome 9: By 2019, targeted legislation, policies, budget allocations and inclusive social protection systems are strengthened to proactively protect vulnerable children
Indicator 9.1: Monitoring systems for social protection that produce desegregated data to address bottlenecks and barriers for the most vulnerable children and families
Baseline: Not in place (2013)
Target: Joint social report developed countrywide annually
Indicator 9.2: Social assistance for children and families in need harmonized in FBiH (yes/no)
Baseline: Not harmonized (2013)
Target: Harmonized by 2019
Indicator 9.3: Coordination mechanisms for social protection systems established countrywide
Baseline: Not in place (2013)
Target: In place by 2019

Outcome 10: By 2019, child protection systems are strengthened to prevent and respond to cases of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children, including institutionalization
Indicator 10.1: Percentage of municipalities implementing Guidelines on Response System in cases of Violence against Children

Baseline: 7% Target: 40% (2019) **Indicator 10.2**: Prevalence of children in institutions, foster care and adoption Baseline: 2,607 institutionalized; 712 in foster care; 67 adopted (2012, TransMonEE) Target: 40% decrease in number of children in residential care (2019) **Outcome 11:** By 2019, provision of targeted health and public health policies and services, including management of major health risks, and promotion of targeted health seeking behaviours, is enhanced **Indicator 11.1:** Per cent of children, particularly Roma, fully immunized at 18-29 months Baseline: BiH: 68%; Roma: 4% (2011/2012) Target: BiH: 10 percentage point increase; Roma: 20 percentage point increase (2019) **Indicator 11.2**: Number of families with young children receiving young child well-being services including home visits Baseline: 2,500 children Target: 35,000 children (2019)
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7

UNICEF country programme outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome (millions of US$)*		
					RR	**OR**	**Total**
By 2019, relevant	UNDAF indicators: 1.1, 9.1,	CRC Committee	BiH Council for Children	BiH Ministry of Civil			

government institutions are strengthened to **monitor child rights**, reduce poverty and provide **inclusive access to social protection services**, including for the most marginalized children, especially Roma children and girls and boys with disabilities	9.2, 9.3 Indicator: Percentage of vulnerable children who have access to enhanced inclusive services (e.g. day-care centres for children with disabilities) Baseline: 23% of municipalities offer services Target: 50% of municipalities offer services Indicator: Percentage of people who are supportive of inclusion of children with disabilities. Baseline: 41% think CwD should attend special schools (KAP survey 2013) Target: Less than 20%	and UPR Knowledge, attitudes, practices (KAP) survey results	systematically monitoring child rights and reporting to relevant international and national institutions Network of child rights civil society groups strengthened and able to monitor and report on child rights violations Municipal multisectoral SPI commissions established and action plans implemented with a focus on the most vulnerable children and families Vulnerable families and children, especially Roma and girls and boys with disabilities, empowered to claim their rights and participate in decision-making processes Positive changes seen in behaviour and attitudes towards children with disabilities Municipalities have increased capacities to strengthen resilience of children, families, communities and DRR systems	Affairs, BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, BiH Agency for Statistics (and entity statistics), Department for Economic Planning, FBiH Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, FBiH Ministry of Health, RS Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Brcko District Department for Health and Other Services, BiH Ministry of Security, RS Ministry of Interior and Civil Protection; FBiH Ministry of Interior and Civil Protection; Federal Institute for Planning, RS Institute for Social Protection, RS Children's Fund, cantons, municipalities, civil society groups, media, European Union delegation to BiH, World Bank, UN country team)	**S1.1**	**S5.8**	**S6.8**

By 2019, an increased number of boys and girls use a continuum of **child protection services** aimed at preventing and adequately responding to violence, neglect and abuse and family separation, and equitable access to justice is strengthened for all children	UNDAF indicators: 1.2, 10.1, 10.2 Indicator: Percentage of children with disabilities in residential care Baseline: 68% Target: 40% Indicator: Number of prosecutors' offices and municipal courts applying child-friendly procedures Baseline: None Target: 7 prosecutor's offices, 5 municipal courts	TransMonEE Official government data	Increased public awareness on the need for children without parental care, particularly children with disabilities, to be cared for in a family-based setting Improved enabling environment through strengthened cross-sectoral coordination and capacities to design, implement and budget for child-related policies and laws Local-level child protection systems better enabled to identify, refer and address cases of violence, abuse and neglect Authorities enabled to issue and adequately implement alternative and diversion measures for children in conflict with the law Children and their families have increased awareness of different modalities to access the justice system	Same as above, plus police academies	**$1**	**$6.5**	**$7.5**
By 2019, an increased number of girls and boys have access to and participate in better quality and **inclusive education,** including Roma children and	UNDAF indicators: 6.1, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.1	MICS	Expanded availability of preschool services for all children, including for Roma children and boys and girls with disabilities Increased awareness of parents, especially the most	Same as above, plus BiH Agency for Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Education	**$1.2**	**$9.5**	**$10.7**

boys and girls with disabilities			disadvantaged and excluded, on the importance of early learning and inclusive and intercultural education for all boys and girls Enhanced demand through advocacy for reduced social services fees, demonstration of quality service provision, promotion of outreach and empowerment of rights-holders, especially the most vulnerable families Education institutions have supported schools in developing dropout prevention and response interventions. Dialogue and reform conducted on the quality, relevance and inclusiveness of education, with a particular focus on assessment of learning outcomes, performance and equity gaps in learning.				
By 2019, an increased number of young boys and girls, including hard-to-reach children, Roma children and children with disabilities have access to quality **health services**	UNDAF indicators: 11.1, 11.2	MICS	Integrated ECD services mainstreamed and expanded across the country Strengthened systems and capacities for equitable provision of quality and innovative ECD/ECI services especially for the most vulnerable and	Same as above plus RS and FBiH Public Health Institutes, FBiH Agency for Quality and Accreditation in Health	**$1**	**$4**	**$5**

including IECD			excluded children Increased trust in immunization among parents and the public Families with children, especially the most vulnerable, are empowered to access and use IECD and ECI services Increased awareness on adequate nutrition of girls and boys among relevant government and non-government partners and parents				
Total resources					**$4.3**	**$25.8**	**$30**